DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 202 765 SO 013 376

TITLE U.S. Population Data Teaching Package.
INSTITUTION Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Mar 81
NOTE 26p.
AVAILABLE FROM Population Reference Bureau, Inc., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013 ($2.00 per single copy, 2 or more, $1.75 each, add $0.50 postage on orders of $5.00 or less).

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Census Figures; Charts; Demography; Map Skills; *Population Education; Population Growth; Population Trends; Resource Materials; Secondary Education; Statistical Data

ABSTRACT

This document contains teaching materials on the 1980 census data for use with secondary level students. The primary objective of the materials is to give students a statistical snapshot of their country as it is today after a decade of change. They will also help students develop skills in analyzing maps and charts. The materials consist of the newsletter "Interchange," a United States Population Data Sheet, and a set of four student information sheets. The newsletter contains teacher instructions, a pretest/posttest, and five discussion questions. The newsletter also contains a few articles on population education. The U.S. Population Data Sheet is a chart of statistics for the nation as a whole and each of the four regions, nine divisions, states, and the District of Columbia. Along with recently released population totals as of Census Day, April 1, 1980 are: comparisons with 1970; projections for 1980; latest birth, death, and infant mortality rates; migration and immigration figures; per capita income; racial composition; population density; and percent of elderly. The student information sheets consist of an essay describing the major population trends of the 1970s and a map of the U.S. showing percent of population increase or loss for each state. Questions on the map and a set of exercises to help students analyze the statistics on the Data Sheet are included on the student information sheets. (Author/RM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ED202765

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

R. WORRALL

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. POPULATION DATA TEACHING PACKAGE

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.

SO 013 376

inter-change

JUN 1 1981 50

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Population Education Newsletter.

ISSN 0047-0465
Vol. 10, No. 1

March 1981

The 1980 Census: And Now The Findings

Last year, the Population Reference Bureau published *How America Studies Itself: The U.S. Census*. This teaching module on the history and purposes of the decennial censuses, was distributed to PRB educator members before the 1980 Census was conducted. The module was also inserted in the February 1980 issue of *Social Education*, the widely circulated journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. In addition, the Census Bureau purchased thousands of copies to distribute to a selected group of educators.

Because of the interest generated by the pre-census teaching unit and the many requests PRB receives for 1980 Census data, we decided to develop teaching materials on what the 1980 Census found. Accompanying this issue of *Interchange* are the *United States Population Data Sheet* and a set of four ditto masters.

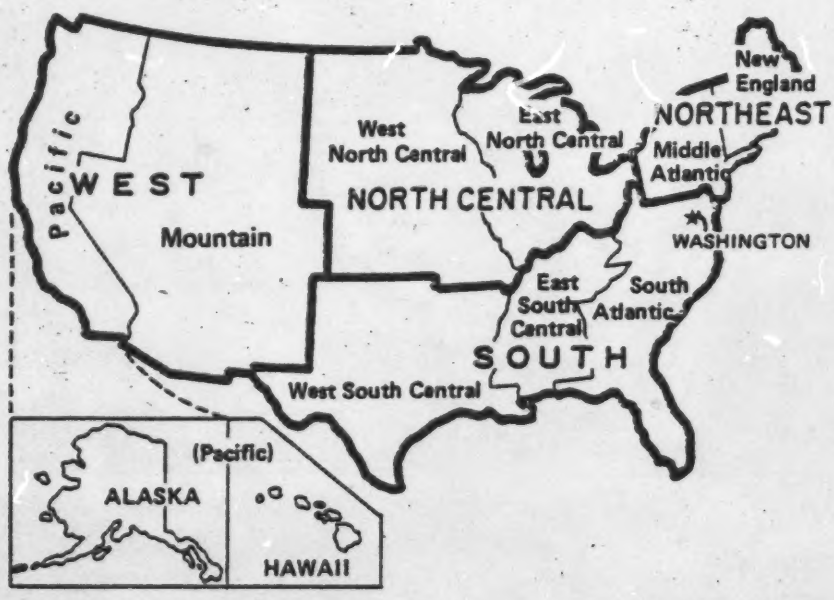
The *U.S. Population Data Sheet* is a three-color chart of statistics for the nation as a whole and each of the four regions, nine divisions, 50 states, and the District of Columbia. Along with recently released population totals as of Census Day, April 1, 1980, are: comparisons with 1970; projections for 1990; latest birth, death, and infant mortality rates; migration and immigration figures; per capita income; racial composition; population density; percent of elderly; and, as Madison Avenue might say, Much More! The *U.S. Data Sheet* was prepared by PRB demographer Carl Haub.

The ditto masters consist of an essay describing the major population trends of the 1970s, a map of the U.S. showing percent of population increase or loss for each state plus questions on the map, and a set of exercises dealing with the *U.S. Population Data Sheet*. For these exercises, each student needs a copy of the *Data Sheet* if work is to be done out of class. If used in class, teachers may want to purchase a *Data Sheet* for every three students to use for a small group activity. Other possibilities include use of the *Data Sheet* in a learning center or posting one or more *Data Sheets* on the wall for students to use at varying times. Purchase information is provided at the end of this article; an order form is also enclosed.

The materials' primary objective is to give students a statistical snapshot of their country as it is today after a decade of change. Students are not expected to memorize hundreds of facts—resources like the *U.S. Population Data Sheet* eliminate the need for such tasks—but should be able to describe in general terms the outstanding features and trends contained in the essay, map and *Data Sheet*.

For example, students should know that the U.S. ranks fourth in population among nations of the world after China, India and the U.S.S.R. Students should grasp the dramatic shift during the 1970s of population from the old population centers of the Northeast and North Central states to the "Sunbelt" states. They should also note the slowing of the pace of population growth in the U.S. as a whole, even though we added 23 million people in the '70s.

Standardized tests have shown the need for improvement in chart-reading and map-reading in many students. These materials will give students practice in using these important tools. Using a ruler will help students to read across rows and down columns to find the exact figure they are looking for. Learning to pay attention to footnotes is another "skill" that comes from careful use of the *Data Sheet*.



The 1980 Census shows a dramatic shift in population from the Northeast and North Central regions to the West and South. For the first time, the geographic center of population is west of the Mississippi River, at Jefferson County, Missouri.

For example, a footnote explains that "z" means a number so small that it rounds to zero. Students should also pay careful attention to the headings of the *Data Sheet*, to which the questions refer. If they do, they will see that some data are from years before the 1980 Census counts. This is because the formidable task of compiling information on 226 million Americans takes time and some information is still being processed. In some cases, lawsuits over alleged undercounts have delayed release of data.

Teachers may wish to point out that the census counts only people actually residing in the U.S. and to share the information contained in the box on this page. Also, facts on the side of the *U.S. Population Data Sheet* are interesting, possibly for a student trivia contest; after all, everyone knows about the Bald Eagle, but how many people know that Princeton, New Jersey was once a capital of the U.S.?

For the convenience of teachers using the ditto masters and *Data Sheet*, a pretest/posttest and five discussion questions are included in this issue of *Interchange*. Answers to factual questions are given. We hope that you and your students will enjoy studying who we are and where we are as determined by the 1980 Census. Let us know your reactions and suggestions for future teaching materials. We need your ideas for both topics and techniques.

The U.S. Population Data Sheet: *single copies are $1.00; 2-49 copies, 75¢ each; 50 or more, 50¢ each. The packet of* Interchange, *four ditto masters, and one copy of the* U.S. Population Data Sheet: *single copies are $2.00; 2 or more copies, $1.50 each. Add 50¢ for postage and handling on all orders under $5.00. Send orders with check to PRB Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013.*

PRETEST/POSTTEST

True-False

1. On April 1, 1980, the Census Bureau counted approximately 226.5 million people living in the United States. (T)
2. During the 1970s the U.S. added more than 20 million people to its population. (T)
3. The growth rate in the 1970s was greater than that of the 1950s and 1960s. (F)
4. The states in the South and West—the "Sunbelt"—experienced the greatest growth. (T)
5. For the first time the population of the South and West is larger than the population of the Northeast and North Central regions. (T)
6. In the 1970s, New York added more people to its population than any other Northeast state. (F)
7. California did not have the highest growth rate during the 1970s, but it added the greatest number of people. (T)
8. By percentage, the biggest population gainers were Nevada and Arizona. (T)
9. The 1980 Census counted almost 20 million more people than the Census Bureau had anticipated. (F)
10. Seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and many federal aid programs are based on the states' populations as determined by the decanial (10-year) censuses. (T)

Multiple Choice

1. The only state in the Northeast to grow by more than 20% during the 1970s was:
   a) New York b) New Hampshire* c) Rhode Island d) Massachusetts
2. The most populous state in the U.S. is:
   a) New York b) Texas c) California* d) Illinois
3. The largest state geographically is:
   a) Texas b) New York c) California d) Alaska*
4. The two states which have no people living in cities of 50,000 or more are:
   a) Wyoming and Vermont* b) New Jersey and New York c) Nebraska and North Dakota d) Alaska and Rhode Island
5. The state which has both the highest death rate and the highest percent of people aged 65 and over is:
   a) Florida* b) Arizona c) California d) Vermont

People the Census Doesn't Count

The 1980 Census total of 226.5 million represents the *resident population* of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The resident population means everyone residing there—citizen or not.

What about U.S. citizens residing outside the U.S.? They are not included in the census count. Nor are people living in areas connected with the U.S., such as Puerto Rico. Current estimates of these "non-census" population groups are given below:

Puerto Rico	3,187,570
U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Marianas, Virgin Islands, Guam)	250,183
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	126,000
U.S. armed forces overseas	494,680
U.S. government employees overseas	43,875
U.S. government and armed forces dependents	405,142
Other U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries	1,500,000

—*Intercom*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. The 1980 population of over 226 million does not alter the U.S. position as fourth largest country in the world, after China, India and U.S.S.R. Would it be an advantage or disadvantage for the U.S. to become the largest country in the world in terms of population? Explain.
2. Why did Detroit and New York, among others, take the Census Bureau to court over their 1980 Census counts? Such law suits often result in long delays in releasing Census findings. Should states or cities be allowed to cause such delays? (Lawsuits have been about alleged population undercounts, which could affect representation in Congress and federal funding.)
3. How could California which grew by 18.5% during the 1970s add more people than Nevada which grew by 63.5%? (California's population base was bigger than Nevada's by millions.)
4. The Northeast and North Central states, on the whole, experienced net out-migration while the West and South experienced net in-migration. Why are people attracted to the West and South? What do you think the impact of this change has been on these areas? What has been the impact on the Northeast and North Central states?
5. Because of the low birth rate in the 1970s, there are fewer children in proportion to older people, and the median (average) age of people in the U.S. has gone up to 30.

(continued on page four)

Population, Resources and Environment

The leaders of over sixty population, environment and civic organizations met in Washington, D.C. in January to discuss the problems caused by rapid world population growth, resource depletion and environmental deterioration.

The group, representing memberships totaling 6.5 million people, agreed on a statement calling for:

- a U.S. population policy aimed at the achievement of a stabilized population;
- establishment of an Office of Population Affairs to coordinate the government's population-related activities and to report on the progress of the population stabilization goal;
- increased funding of domestic and foreign population/family planning programs, population education, research; and
- the revision of immigration laws so that they are equitable and enforceable.

Population Policy Bill Proposed

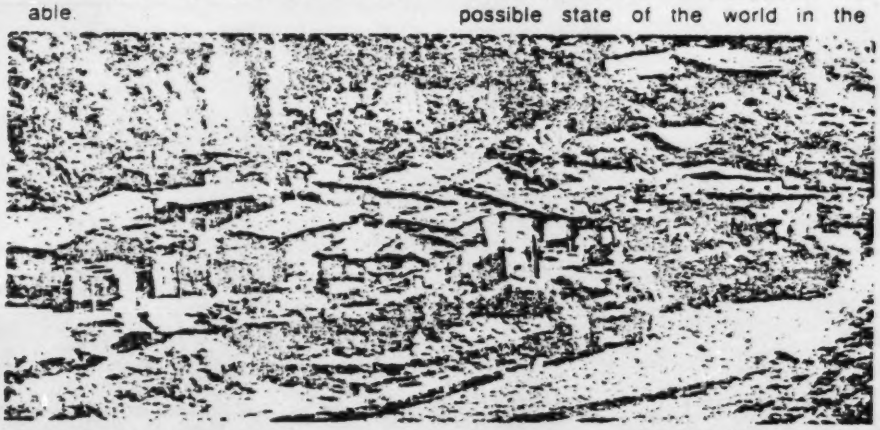
Congressman Richard Ottinger (D-NY) addressed the leaders at the Population, Resources and Environment conference and called for support of his bill for a national population policy. Ottinger has introduced population policy legislation in the past, but his most recent bill was motivated by the *Global 2000 Report*.

The proposed legislation is designed to bring about a stable population level, an increase in "the government's ability to forecast and respond to changes in the relationships among population, resources and the environment," and the establishment of an Office of Population Policy to further the goals of population planning.

The Global Future

The Global 2000 Report to the President provides an analysis of the possible state of the world in the year 2000, if present population, resource and environmental trends and policies continue (see *Interchange*, Vol. 9 No. 2, September 1980). The picture presented is one of a world "more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption." However, the report emphasizes that action can be taken to prevent such a gloomy future. *Global Future: A Time to Act*, a new report from the Council on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Department of State, follows up on the problems presented in *Global 2000* by suggesting actions the U.S., in concert with other nations, can take to solve them.

To obtain a free copy of *Global Future*, write to the Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Pl., NW, Washington, DC 20006.



World Bank Photo/Jaime Martin

Earthwatch #5

Housing for the World's Poor

"The Best Public Housing Policy Is A Land Policy" is the title of the lead article in the latest issue of *Earthwatch*—the environmental report from International Planned Parenthood Federation. The best thing a government housing program can do is *not* build houses for the poor, according to the author. Inadequate funds prevent the construction of enough housing units and in cities the cost of urban land pushes the price of houses too high for the poor. Instead, the money should be used to provide services, such as clean water, sanitation and health care, that would benefit everyone. Urban land price controls are also necessary to keep land at a price affordable to the poorest segment of society.

Earthwatch #5 also reports on the progress, or lack of it, in the Water Decade. Another article reports the threat to the traditions of the Ingorot peoples in the Philippines by the construction of a series of hydroelectric dams.

Classroom sets of *Earthwatch #5* are available from PRB at the following rates: 20 copies, $3; 50 copies, $6; 100 copies, $10. See past issues of *Interchange* for descriptions of *Earthwatch* #1, #3, and #4, also available from PRB at the above rates. Write: Circulation Department, Population Reference Bureau, 1337 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

New Addition to PRB Film Library

"Refugee Women," a new, 16mm color film produced by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, describes the special problems faced by women refugees around the world. The film focuses on three groups of women—Asian women in a refugee camp, Chilean women who have resettled in Sweden, and African women in a Somalian refugee camp. Despite the different locations and conditions, these refugees have common problems that set them apart from male refugees—poorer nutrition and health, lower levels of education, and fewer legal rights.

With over 15 million refugees and displaced persons worldwide, two-thirds of them women, this is a timely and important topic ideally suited to high school and college social science classes. (Please note: The film contains a short childbirth scene in an Asian refugee camp which may make the film inappropriate for some audiences.)

"Refugee Women" is available on loan from the PRB Film Library for a $5 fee. A slide/tape program of the same name is also available.

Rental or purchase information available from: PRB Film Librarian, Population Reference Bureau, 1337 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington DC 20036.

New Materials

Population Trends and Foreign Policy

"World Population: The Present and Future Crisis" by Phyllis Piotrow is a new issue of the *HEADLINE Series*, published by the Foreign Policy Association. In this excellent review of the world population situation and possible future consequences, Piotrow outlines the following elements that need to be considered by policy makers:

- Unprecedented world population growth occurred in the 20th century.
- Most of the rapid growth occurred in developing countries, with slow growth in the developed countries.
- There is a "dangerous" increase of young people—future job-seekers and parents—in developing countries that will continue until 2000.

Piotrow points out: "Population growth is no longer a long-term problem that will arrive at some point in the future. The problems of population growth are here right now."

"World Population: The Present and Future Crisis" is an 80-page booklet with charts, graphs, illustrations, discussion questions, and a reading list. To purchase copies, write: HEADLINE Series, Foreign Policy Association, 205 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10016. Single copy, $2 plus 60c postage and handling; 10-99 copies, 25% off.

More New Materials

- *Exploring the Parenthood Choice* is an activities guide for educators developed by Ann Ulmschneider of the National Alliance for Optional Parenthood. It is different from most parenthood education material in that the focus is on parenthood as a choice and the preparation for decision-making about becoming—or not becoming—a parent.

The guide suggests 20 activities including values clarification, information sharing, community experiences, role playing, and case studies. The activities could comprise a semester course or part of a family life course, or they could be used in workshops. An excellent appendix lists statistics on childlessness and written, audiovisual, and organizational resources.

Write: NAOP, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. $5 per copy.

- *People* is a delightful picturebook for children by the award-winning author and illustrator Peter Spier. It emphasizes the unique qualities of each of the over 4 billion individuals on earth. The differences in facial features, clothes, housing, amusements, and languages are only some of the items illustrated. Spier points out in the book that "some people even hate others because they are unlike themselves. Because they are different. They forget that they too would seem different if they could only see themselves through other peoples' eyes."

Write: Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, NY; 1980; $10 per copy.

Pop Ed Is Alive and Well

During the next few months there will be population education training opportunities all over the country for interested educators.

March 16-20 ZPG and several New Jersey Planned Parenthood affiliates will co-sponsor workshops throughout New Jersey.

March 21 "Women and Population" seminar at Wells College, Aurora, NY. PRB staff members will make presentations.

March 26-27 The annual meeting of the Great Lakes Regional Council for the Social Studies, Oconomowoc, WI. PRB and ZPG will lead workshops.

April 3-5 The annual meeting of the National Science Teachers Association, New York City. PRB will host an exhibit, and conduct a workshop with Louise Ashmun, K-12 Science Director, Franklin Public Schools, MA.

May 3 The annual meeting of the National Association for Environmental Education, Gilbertsville, KY. ZPG will conduct a workshop.

June 24-30 Towson State University in Towson, MD is offering a three-credit workshop for teachers, curriculum specialists and students on "Population: a Contemporary Issue." For further information on registration, contact James Lawlor at (301) 321-2682.

For further information on the PRB, ZPG, or Planned Parenthood workshops, write to the PRB Population Education Department.

(continued from page two)

Eventually it will go up even more as the proportion of people aged 65 and over increases. What are the positive effects of the "graying of America"? What are the negative effects?

PRB Materials and Memberships

Are you interested in rounding out your INTERCHANGE collection? Back issues of INTERCHANGE and the TEACHING TOOL are available for $1.00 each. Two or more copies are 75c each. Titles include:

- "The Cost and Value of American Children," September 1977
- "Mortality American Style: A Tale of Two States," November 1977
- "Marriage, Divorce, and Living Together," January 1978
- "World Population and Beyond," May 1978
- "Population Density and Mobility in the U.S.," September 1978
- "The Future and Population: What Will a No-Growth Society Be Like?" December 1978
- "Population Education: Sources and Resources" with "Ideas for Student Themes on Population," May 1979
- "How America Studies Itself: The U.S. Census," February 1980 (single copy free, two or more, 75c each)
- "Population and Hawaii: A Case Study," November 1980

To order, simply send a check to the address below.

If you find INTERCHANGE interesting and useful, you would probably enjoy receiving other Population Reference Bureau publications: INTERCOM, the population news magazine; POPULATION BULLETIN, a bi-monthly in-depth study of one population topic; WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET, an indispensable survey of 13 variables on 166 nations.

PRB Educator Members receive all the above publications, 25 pieces a year, for only a fraction of the regular membership fee.

Elementary and secondary teachers pay $10 a year; college teachers pay $15; all students pay $5. The regular individual membership is $25. Educators outside the U.S., add 30% to membership fee.

To join, simply send your name, address (and school affiliation if different from address), and check to: Population Reference Bureau, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Interchange is . . .

a publication of the Population Reference Bureau, published quarterly during the academic year. This issue was written by Elaine M. Murphy and Patricia Cancellier. Educators may receive a one-year free subscription to Interchange upon request. The purpose of the newsletter is to further the goal of infusing population materials into U.S. schools by: (1) presenting information on population-related issues; (2) distributing classroom materials; (3) reviewing developments in the field of population education. Interchange depends upon an exchange of information and ideas and thus openly solicits correspondence from its readers.

The Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1337 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, is a nonprofit education organization established in 1929. The Bureau is a source of information on the facts and implications of national and world population trends.

100 Percent Recycled Paper

226.5 Million Americans!

As required by law, the U.S. Bureau of the Census officially presented its 1980 Census totals to the President on December 31, 1981.

The grand total of people living in the United States was 226,504,825 as of April 1, 1980 when the census was conducted. This is 11.4 percent larger and 23 million people more than the 1970 population count. However, the pace of growth, 11.4 percent, was slower than that of the 1960s (13.4 percent) or the rapidly growing 1950s (18.5 percent).

The South and West—the "Sunbelt"—experienced the greatest growth and now contain 119 million people. Together these two regions, for the first time in U.S. history, are larger than the Northeast and North Central states, with their combined total of 108 million people. Two states—New York and Rhode Island—and the District of Columbia lost population during the decade. By far the biggest loss was in New York which lost 684,000 persons, or one out of every 25 New Yorkers, mainly from New York City.

California gained the most, growing by 3.7 million residents, followed by Texas and Florida. The biggest gainers by percentage were Nevada (63 percent) and Arizona (53 percent), though these gains were based on relatively small 1970 populations.

During the decade the South and West grew ten times faster than the Northeast and North Central regions: 21.9 percent versus 2.1 percent. This shift toward the sun, while greater than expected, had been observed all through the 1970s. The surprise of the 1980 Census is rather its total which is 4.8 million greater than the Census Bureau estimated.

Who are these almost five million "mystery people"? The Census Bureau believes the higher count may be the result of having taken an extremely accurate census, thus counting people that otherwise would have been missed. They cite their special efforts to count everyone, including large-scale advertising and programs to encourage people—in particular minorities—to cooperate with the once-every-ten-years census.

A curious fact is that the 4.8 million "newly discovered" people come from the South and West while the Northeast and North Central states were close to earlier estimates. Some have suggested that people residing illegally in the U.S. may be part of the answer, but the most likely explanation is simply that the 1970 Census missed even more of the U.S. population than was thought (the "undercount"). Thus estimates of the size of the U.S. population during the 1970s have been too low and the more accurate 1980 Census "found" most of the people previously missed.

Not everyone believes the 1980 Census was accurate. For example, Detroit and New York (both the state and the city) are challenging in court the census totals for their areas which they believe are too low. There is a great deal at stake. After every decennial (10-year) census, seats in the 435-member U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the states based on the census. If the census in a certain state missed many people, that state would unfairly lose a representative (or more) in Congress. In the 1982 Congressional elections, eleven states will gain representatives on the basis of the 1980 Census and ten will lose; New York will lose five. There would be economic losses as well since many federal funds are distributed to cities and states using census population figures as part of the formula.

How Many Americans?

As of April 1980 there was an average of:

One **BIRTH** every 9 seconds,
One **DEATH** every 16 seconds,
One **IMMIGRANT** every 79 seconds,
One **EMIGRANT** every 18 minutes,

and a **NET GAIN** [(Births—Deaths) + (Immigrants—Emigrants)] of one person every 16 seconds.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The additional 23 million people did not alter the U.S.'s position as the fourth largest nation in the world. China is first with close to one billion persons, followed by India with 676 million and the U.S.S.R. with 266 million—40 million more than the U.S.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1337 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 3/81

Using The United States Population Data Sheet

I. It's a tie! Every state is the best state, but not every state is the biggest, the smallest, or has the most or least. Using the U.S. Population Data Sheet, find*

1. the five most populous states in 1980: 1st ___(California)___, 2nd ___(New York)___, 3rd ___(Texas)___, 4th ___(Pennsylvania)___, 5th ___(Illinois)___; and the two least populous: least ___(Alaska)___, and 2nd least ___(Wyoming)___.
2. the two largest (geographically) states: 1st ___(Alaska)___, 2nd ___(Texas)___; and the two smallest (geographically): smallest ___(Rhode Island)___, and 2nd smallest ___(Delaware)___.
3. the two states which grew fastest (i.e., by the biggest percent) during the 1970s and the percent by which they grew: 1st ___(Nevada)___ (___63.5___%) and 2nd ___(Arizona)___ (___53.1___%); and the state which *lost* the greatest percent of its population: ___(New York)___.
4. the state which is the most densely populated (most people per square mile): ___(New Jersey)___, and the state which is the least densely populated: ___(Alaska)___.
5. the state with the highest percent of people living in metropolitan areas (give percent): ___(Massachusetts)___ (___96___%) and the two with the lowest percent: ___(Wyoming)___ (___0___%) and ___(Vermont)___ (___0___%).
6. the two states which tie for first place in terms of having the greatest percent of their land in farms (give percent): ___(Nebraska)___ (___95___%) and ___(North Dakota)___ (___95___%); which state comes next? ___(Iowa)___. Which two states have the least percent of their land in farms? ___(Alaska)___, and ___(Maine)___.
7. On April 1, 1990, what state will move into "the Top Five" in population size that wasn't in that group in 1980? ___(Florida)___. What state will drop out? ___(Illinois)___.
8. the state with the most representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980 (and the number of representatives): ___(California)___ (___45___); and the six states having only one representative: ___(Vermont)___, ___(North Dakota)___, ___(South Dakota)___, ___(Delaware)___, ___(Wyoming)___, ___(Alaska)___. What conclusions can you draw?

9. the state with the highest birth rate (give the rate): ___(Utah)___ (___29.5___); and the state with the lowest birth rate: ___(Massachusetts)___ (___11.9___); the state with the highest death rate: ___(Florida)___ (___11___); and the lowest death rate: ___(Alaska)___ (___4.1___). The United States as a whole has a birth rate of ___15.3___ and a death rate of ___8.8___.
10. the state with the highest percent of people aged 65 years and over (give percent): ___(Florida)___ (___18.1___%); and the state with the lowest percent: ___(Alaska)___ (___2.6___%). What conclusion can you draw, given the answers to the middle part of #9?

The U.S. as a whole has a population ___11.2___% of which is aged 65 years and over.

*The District of Columbia is not included as a state.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1337 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 3/81

Using The U.S. Population Data Sheet, Continued

II. Additional Questions

1. Matching

c 1. Alaska	a) more than ¼ of its population lives below the poverty level
d 2. Nevada	b) 75 percent of its residents have lived there all their lives
e 3. New York	c) folks in this state have the highest income
a 4. Mississippi	d) has the highest crime rate
b 5. Pennsylvania	e) state receiving the highest number of legal immigrants

2. Each of the four major regions—Northeast, North Central, South and West—experienced some increase in their population size during the past decade. Rank the regions in order of highest growth and give the percent by which they grew: 1st (West) (23.9 %), 2nd (South) (20.0 %), 3rd (North Central) (4.0 %), 4th (Northeast) (0.2 %).

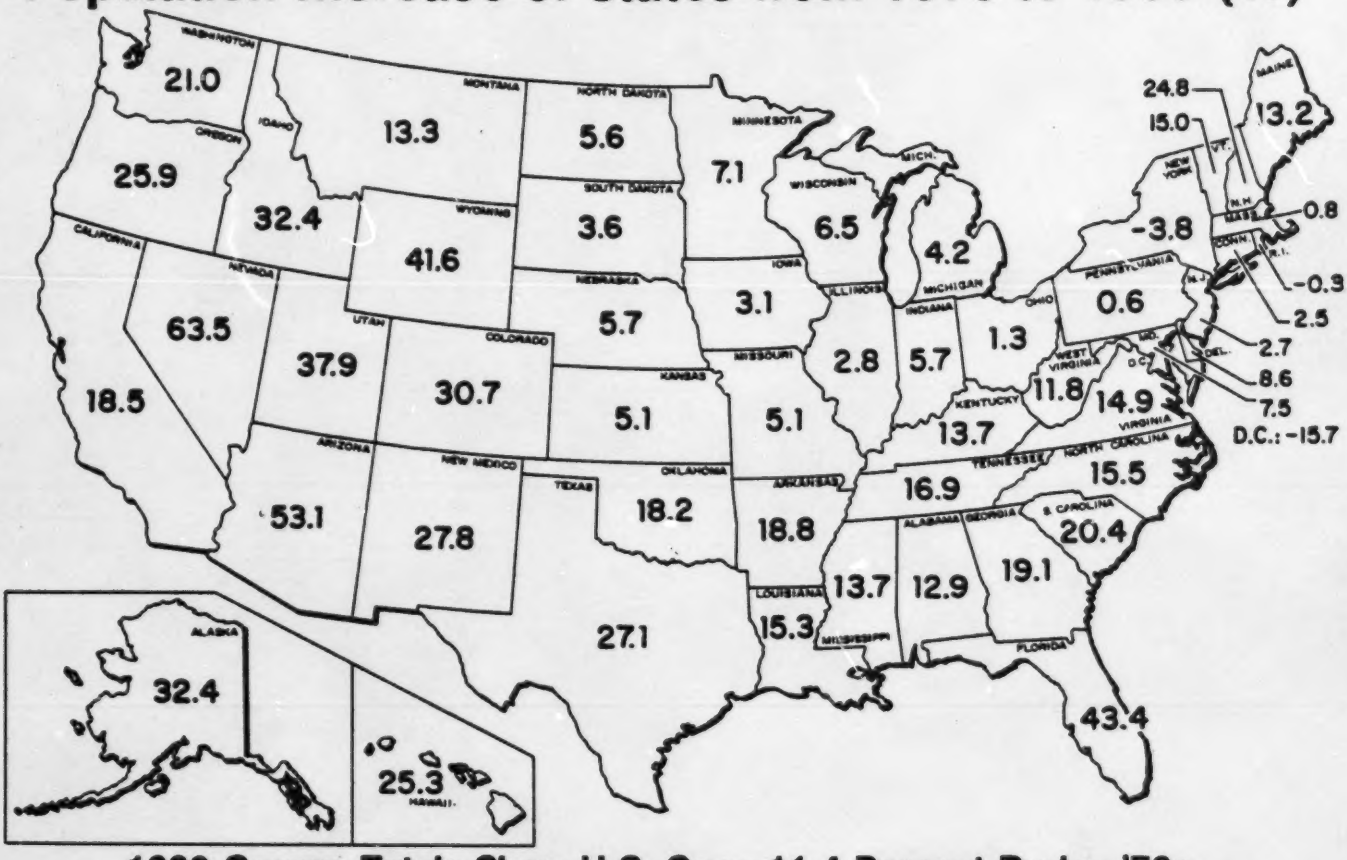
3. Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths. Net migration is the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants. Which three states in the Mountain division of the West region added more people in the 1970s through net migration than through natural increase? (Hint: compare the figures for "Net Migration as Percent of 1970 Population, 1970-1979" with the "Percent Change, 1970-1980." Is the net migration figure greater than half of the percent change figure?)
(Wyoming), (Colorado), (Nevada).

4. (Optional) Create a 5-question quiz about your own state (or the District of Columbia).

5. (Optional) Create a 5-question quiz, fact sheet, or activity using categories from the *U.S. Population Data Sheet* for the U.S. as a whole, a region, or a division.

Use the space below when doing the optional activities.

Population Increase of States from 1970 to 1980 (%)



1980 Census Totals Show U.S. Grew 11.4 Percent During '70s

A. Name the ten states which increased by the biggest percentages during the 1970s. Rank them in order (biggest increase first) and next to them, place the percentage by which they grew.

1.	(Nevada)	63.5 %	6.	(Idaho)	32.4 %
2.	(Arizona)	53.1 %	7.	(Alaska)	32.4 %
3.	(Florida)	43.4 %	8.	(Colorado)	30.7 %
4.	(Wyoming)	41.6 %	9.	(New Mexico)	27.8 %
5.	(Utah)	37.9 %	10.	(Texas)	27.1 %

B. What do you notice about these states in terms of their location?
(They are all in the "Sunbelt"—the South and West regions of the United States.)

C. The District of Columbia lost 15.7% of its 1970 population by 1980. List five states which either lost population or grew by less than 1.5% during the same time period. Include the percent by which they grew or decreased.

1.	(New York)	-3.8 %	4.	(Massachusetts)	0.8 %
2.	(Rhode Island)	-0.3 %	5.	(Ohio)	1.3 %
3.	(Pennsylvania)	0.6 %			

D. What do you notice about these states in terms of their location?
(They are all in the Northeast and North Central regions of the United States.)

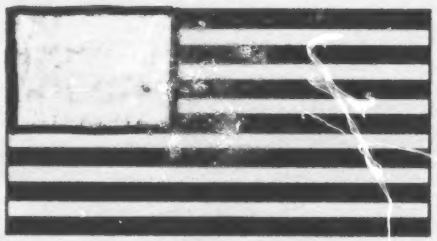
E. Which state grew during the 1970s by an amount which was closest to the growth rate for the total U.S.?
(West Virginia) 11.8 %

Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1337 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 3/81

The United States Population Data Sheet of the Population

Regions, Divisions, and States	Resident Population, April 1, 1980 (in 1000s)[1]	Resident Population, April 1, 1970 (in 1000s)[2]	Percent Change, 1970-1980	Rank Order of Population Size, 1980/1970	Population on April 1, 1990, Projected at 1970s Growth Rate (in 1000s)[3]
UNITED STATES	**226,505**	**203,302**	**11.4**	**—**	255,440
NORTHEAST	**49,137**	**49,061**	**0.2**	**—**	49,318
NEW ENGLAND	**12,348**	**11,847**	**4.2**	**—**	12,924
Maine	1,125	994	13.2	38/38	1,273
New Hampshire	921	738	24.8	42/41	1,149
Vermont	511	445	15.0	48/48	587
Massachusetts	5,737	5,689	0.8	11/10	5,785
Rhode Island	947	950	-0.3	40/39	944
Connecticut	3,108	3,032	2.5	25/24	3,186
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**36,788**	**37,213**	**-1.1**	**—**	36,394

Reference Bureau, Inc.



The United States of America

Independence declared: July 4, 1776
Constitution adopted: June 21, 1788
National motto: "In God we trust"
National emblem: Bald Eagle
Last states admitted: Arizona, New Mexico (1912), Alaska, Hawaii (1959)
National capitals: Temporary (1776 to 1788)—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., Princeton, N.J., Annapolis, Md., Trenton, N.J., and New York, at

New York	17,557	18,241	-3.8	2/2	16,899
New Jersey	7,364	7,171	2.7	9/8	7,562
Pennsylvania	11,867	11,801	0.6	4/3	11,933
NORTH CENTRAL	**58,854**	**56,590**	**4.0**	**—**	**61,224**
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**41,070**	**40,263**	**3.5**	**—**	**43,137**
Ohio	10,797	10,657	1.3	6/6	10,939
Indiana	5,490	5,195	5.7	12/11	5,802
Illinois	11,418	11,110	2.8	5/5	11,735
Michigan	9,258	8,882	4.2	8/7	9,650
Wisconsin	4,705	4,418	6.5	16/16	5,011
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**17,184**	**16,328**	**5.2**	**—**	**18,087**
Minnesota	4,077	3,806	7.1	21/19	4,367
Iowa	2,913	2,825	3.1	27/25	3,004
Missouri	4,917	4,678	5.1	15/13	5,168
North Dakota	653	618	5.6	46/45	690
South Dakota	690	666	3.6	45/44	715
Nebraska	1,570	1,485	5.7	35/35	1,660
Kansas	2,363	2,249	5.1	32/28	2,483
SOUTH	**75,349**	**62,813**	**20.0**	**—**	**91,068**
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**36,943**	**30,679**	**20.4**	**—**	**45,058**
Delaware	595	548	8.6	47/46	646
Maryland	4,216	3,924	7.5	18/18	4,530
District of Columbia	638	757	-15.7	—	538
Virginia	5,346	4,651	14.9	14/14	6,145

different times. Permanent-New Yorkk (1788 to June 1790); Philadelphia (June 1790 to Nov. 1800); Washington, D.C. (since Nov. 1800)

Total area, world rank: 4th (after U.S.S.R., Canada, and China)

Population, world rank: 4th (after China, India, and the U.S.S.R.)

Number of cities over 100,000 population: 1978—164; 1950—106

Coastline: 12,383 miles (19,924 kilometers)

Births, 1979: 3,473,000

Deaths, 1979: 1,906,000

Life expectancy at birth, in years, 1979 (provisional): 69.9 (males), 77.8 (females)

Immigrants admitted, 1820-1978: 48,664,965

Geographic center of population: 1970—St. Clair County, Ill.; 1980—across the Mississippi River for the first time, Jefferson County, Mo.

Prepared by Carl Haub, Demographer, Population Reference Bureau

West Virginia	1,950	1,744	11.8	34/34	2,180
North Carolina	5,874	5,084	15.5	10/12	6,787
South Carolina	3 119	2,591	20.4	24/26	3,755
Georgia	5,464	4,588	19.1	13/15	6,507
Florida	9,740	6,791	43.4	7/9	13,970
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**14,663**	**12,808**	**14.5**	—	16,791
Kentucky	3,661	3,221	13.7	23/23	4,161
Tennessee	4,591	3,926	16.9	17/17	5,369
Alabama	3,890	3,444	12.9	22/21	4,394
Mississippi	2,521	2,217	13.7	31/29	2,867
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**23,743**	**19,326**	**22.9**	—	29,219
Arkansas	2,286	1,923	18.8	33/32	2,718
Louisiana	4,204	3,645	15.3	19/20	4,849
Oklahoma	3,025	2,559	18.2	26/27	3,576
Texas	14,228	11,199	27.1	3/4	18,076
WEST	**43,165**	**34,838**	**23.9**	—	53,834
MOUNTAIN	**11,368**	**8,290**	**37.1**	—	15,733
Montana	787	694	13.3	44/43	892
Idaho	944	713	32.4	41/42	1,250
Wyoming	471	332	41.6	49/49	668
Colorado	2,889	2,210	30.7	28/30	3,777
New Mexico	1,300	1,017	27.8	37/37	1,662
Arizona	2,718	1,775	53.1	29/33	4,162
Utah	1,461	1,059	37.9	36/36	2,076
Nevada	799	489	63.5	43/47	1,306
PACIFIC	**31,797**	**26,548**	**19.8**	—	38,101

The Population Reference Bureau, Inc. is a private, nonprofit organization which has been "telling the world about population since 1929." Members receive the Bureau's six annual issues of the *Population Bulletin; Intercom,* the monthly International Population News Magazine; the annual *World Population Data Sheet; Interchange,* a quarterly population education newsletter accompanied by teaching materials, and other special publications. Further information about the Bureau's publications, information services, and membership can be obtained by writing the Bureau at the address below.

	Population, 1980	Population, 1970	% Change, 1970-80	Population Rank	Proj. Pop., 1990
Washington	4,130	3,413	21.0	20/22	4,998
Oregon	2,633	2,092	25.9	30/31	3,314
California	23,669	19,971	18.5	1/1	28,052
Alaska	400	303	32.4	50/50	528
Hawaii	965	770	25.3	39/40	1,209

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

1337 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-4664

Copies of *The United States Population Data Sheet,* as well as the Bureau's annual *World Population Data Sheet* and the most recent issues of the *World's Women* and *World's Children Data Sheets* may be obtained by writing the Bureau at the above address. Prices *prepaid* are $1.00 per single copy; 2-49 copies, 75¢ each; 50 copies or more, 50¢ each. Please make checks payable to the Population Reference Bureau. Prices for the 64-page guide to population, the *Population Handbook* (also available in Spanish) are $3.00 per single copy; 2-49 copies, $2.75 each; 50-99 copies, $2.25 each; 100 or more, prices on request.

General Notes

Beginning with the official counts as of Census Day, April 1, 1980, released on December 31, 1980, *The United States Population Data Sheet* presents a unique collection of up-to-date, population-related statistics at a level and in a form useful for planners, businesspeople, policymakers, teachers, and all who are concerned with people in the United States. Data are presented for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as the nine Census divisions (New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific), the four Census Regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West), and the nation as a whole. This *Data Sheet* is modeled after the PRB's well known annual *World Population Data Sheet* and other special wall charts on the world's children and the world's women. Users of *The United States Population Data Sheet* interested in a further look at population change may order the PRB's *Population Handbook,* a quick guide to population terms (also available in Spanish), the *Population Bulletin* on "The 1980 Census: The Counting of America," and the classroom aid "How America Studies Itself: The U.S. Census." A list of PRB publications with ordering information is available from the PRB at the address to the left. Symbols: Dashes (—) indicate that the category is not applicable. z indicate that the statistic rounds to zero. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Total Area, 1,000s of Sq. Miles/ Rank Order	Persons per Sq. Mile of Land Area, 1980/Rank Order	Crude Birth Rate, 1978[5]	Crude Death Rate, 1978[5]	Infant Mortality Rate, 1978[5]	Net Migration as Percent of 1970 Population, 1970-1979[6]	Total Immigrants from Abroad, 1970-1978 (in 1000s)[7]	Percent of Population (Age 14+) Living in State for Their Entire Life, 1976[8]	Percent of Population Aged 65 and Over, 1979[9]	Percent of Population Living in Metropolitan Areas, 1978[10]	Black Population, % of Total, 1976[8]	Spanish Origin Population, % of Total, 1976[8]	Per Capita Income, 1977[11]	Percent of Population Living Below the Poverty Level, 1975[8]	% of Population Aged 18-24 Who Are High School Graduates, 1976 (Male/Female)[8]	Serious Crimes per 100,000 Population, 1978[12]	Seats in House of Representatives, 1980 Census (change from 1970, if any);	Federal Aid per Capita, Selected Programs, 1978[13]	Percent of Land in Farms, 1978[14]	
3,618.5	64	15.3	8.8	13.8	2.0	3,786	56	11.2	73	11.5	5.3	$5,751	11.4	78/80	5,522	435	$345	46	U.S.
169.4	301	12.9	9.4	13.1	-3.7	1,415	63	12.1	85	9.2	4.4	5,882	8.9	81/81	5,348	95 (-9)	405	24	N.E.
66.6	196	12.5	8.9	11.4	z	231	60	12.0	82	3.6	1.5	5,814	7.8	81/82	5,606	24 (-1)	410	13	N.ENG.
33.2/39	36/36	14.5	9.3	10.4	5.2	8	62	12.3	30	0.2	0.4	4,627	12.0	81/79	4,307	2	431	8	ME
9.3/44	102/20	14.3	8.5	10.4	14.3	6	43	11.1	51	0.2	0.4	5,365	7.9	73/82	4,579	2	332	9	NH
9.6/43	55/29	14.6	9.1	13.6	5.0	3	55	11.3	0	0.2	0.4	4,770	13.5	83/83	5,299	1	495	30	VT
8.3/45	733/3	11.9	9.1	11.1	-1.6	127	66	12.3	96	3.3	1.5	5,826	7.1	84/81	5,918	11(-1)	447	14	MA
1.2/50	903/2	12.4	9.5	13.6	-5.2	24	62	13.2	91	2.7	0.8	5,589	8.7	75/78	5,770	2	415	11	RI
5.0/48	639/4	12.0	8.4	11.6	-1.2	64	51	11.4	92	6.9	2.6	6,564	6.7	79/85	5,780	6	340	16	CT
102.7	367	13.0	9.6	13.7	-4.9	1,184	64	12.1	87	11.0	5.3	5,904	9.2	81/81	5,262	71 (-8)	403	31	M.A.

49.6/30	367/6	13.2	9.4	14.0	-7.1	848	62	12.0	88	12.5	8.1	5,849	9.4	81/78	6,205	34 (-5)	472	32	NY
7.8/46	979/1	12.8	9.0	13.0	-1.8	244	52	11.5	92	10.8	5.3	6,492	8.1	79/81	5,821	14 (-1)	348	22	NJ
45.3/33	264/8	12.9	10.2	13.7	-3.4	92	75	12.7	80	8.7	1.1	5,622	9.7	83/85	3,495	23 (-2)	333	30	PA
765.5	**78**	**15.3**	**8.9**	**13.6**	**-2.8**	**529**	**63**	**11.2**	**70**	**8.8**	**1.5**	**5,863**	**9.4**	**81/82**	**4,988**	**113 (-8)**	**301**	**76**	**N.C.**
248.3	**171**	**15.2**	**8.8**	**13.8**	**-3.7**	**443**	**64**	**10.6**	**77**	**10.4**	**1.8**	**6,003**	**9.2**	**80/81**	**5,214**	**80 (-6)**	**303**	**59**	**E.N.C.**
41.2/35	264/9	15.0	9.0	13.3	-5.3	68	64	10.6	80	9.4	0.8	5,796	9.4	80/80	5,130	21 (-2)	270	61	OH
36.3/38	152/13	15.5	8.8	13.1	-2.9	23	61	10.6	70	6.7	1.5	5,751	8.1	81/80	4,601	10 (-1)	234	74	IN
56.4/24	205/10	15.5	9.2	15.7	-4.9	238	61	10.9	81	15.4	3.7	6,358	10.5	78/80	5,169	22 (-2)	308	83	IL
58.2/23	163/12	15.2	8.2	13.8	-3.4	91	65	9.6	81	11.2	1.1	6,130	9.1	80/82	6,147	18 (-1)	357	31	MI
56.2/26	86/24	14.7	8.6	11.2	1.2	22	69	11.8	63	3.2	0.7	5,660	7.7	81/84	4,388	9	343	52	WI
517.2	**34**	**15.5**	**9.3**	**13.2**	**-0.6**	**86**	**63**	**12.6**	**53**	**5.0**	**0.8**	**5,523**	**9.7**	**83/85**	**4,446**	**33 (-2)**	**297**	**84**	**W.N.C.**
84.1/12	51/33	15.4	8.3	12.0	0.4	25	64	11.6	64	1.3	0.5	5,778	8.3	83/88	4,393	8	337	57	MN
56.3/25	52/32	15.3	9.4	12.6	-2.0	12	67	13.1	37	1.2	0.7	5,439	7.9	85/85	4,302	6	275	94	IA
69.7/19	71/27	15.0	10.2	14.8	-0.3	25	62	13.0	64	11.8	0.5	5,493	12.0	77/77	4,940	9 (-1)	263	70	MO
70.7/17	9/45	17.3	8.4	13.5	-1.3	3	65	12.1	35	0.3	0.3	4,856	10.6	86/89	2,756	1	397	95	ND
77.0/16	9/46	17.7	9.4	13.5	-3.5	2	64	13.1	28	0.1	0.3	4,529	13.1	87/90	2,960	1 (-1)	417	92	SD
77.2/15	21/41	16.0	9.2	13.0	z	7	61	13.0	45	3.1	1.6	5,326	9.6	87/90	3,993	3	293	95	NB
82.3/14	29/37	15.7	9.2	12.5	-0.2	13	56	12.7	46	5.6	1.9	5,861	8.0	88/87	4,896	5	262	91	KS
899.6	**86**	**16.0**	**9.0**	**15.3**	**6.6**	**760**	**57**	**11.3**	**64**	**18.8**	**5.2**	**5,289**	**15.3**	**72/75**	**5,203**	**142 (+8)**	**322**	**56**	**S**
278.8	**138**	**14.6**	**9.1**	**15.5**	**7.8**	**441**	**50**	**11.9**	**66**	**20.8**	**2.4**	**5,516**	**13.7**	**72/76**	**5,658**	**69 (+4)**	**340**	**36**	**S.A.**
2.1/49	300/7	14.9	8.5	13.2	-0.4	5	43	9.7	68	13.4	1.2	5,883	8.2	79/83	6,526	1	386	53	DE
10.6/42	426/5	13.3	8.0	14.7	0.1	63	46	9.2	85	20.7	0.8	6,561	7.7	77/79	6,295	8	318	43	MD
0.1	10,453	14.0	10.5	27.3	-17.4	27	32	11.1	100	71.7	1.9	7,074	12.5	69/78	8,602	—	1,639	—	DC
40.8/36	134/16	14.2	7.9	13.8	4.9	51	52	9.3	66	15.9	1.1	5,883	10.5	68/79	4,361	10	285	39	VA

24.2/41	81/25	15.7	10.6	15.1	2.7	6	71	12.0	36	2.1	0.3	4,851	15.1	73/73	2,325	4	381	25	WV
52.6/28	120/17	14.8	8.5	16.6	3.0	18	70	10.2	45	22.4	z	4,876	14.7	67/74	4,373	11	297	36	NC
31.1/40	103/19	17.1	8.3	18.6	4.0	10	69	9.2	48	31.6	0.2	4,628	17.2	70/75	5,066	6	309	33	SC
58.9/21	94/21	16.6	8.5	15.4	2.8	21	63	9.5	57	27.2	0.5	5,071	18.0	76/72	5,417	10	401	37	GA
58.6/22	180/11	13.1	11.0	14.1	27.2	241	22	18.1	86	15.5	7.9	5,761	14.4	75/77	7,688	19 (+4)	275	39	FL
182.0	**82**	**16.4**	**9.3**	**15.4**	**2.9**	**35**	**69**	**11.2**	**52**	**20.6**	**0.2**	**4,686**	**18.2**	**67/72**	**3,687**	**28 (+1)**	**330**	**47**	**E.S.C.**
40.4/37	92/23	16.4	9.6	12.7	2.8	9	72	11.2	45	8.8	0.2	4,851	17.7	72/69	3,184	7	324	59	KY
42.2/34	111/18	15.4	8.9	14.8	5.1	12	64	11.2	63	16.4	0.3	4,845	15.8	70/74	4,013	9 (+1)	305	49	TN
51.6/29	77/26	16.2	9.3	16.1	2.2	9	70	11.2	62	26.7	0.2	4,712	16.4	61/73	4,244	7	332	36	AL
47.7/32	53/31	18.4	9.7	18.7	0.3	6	69	11.4	27	35.6	0.3	4,120	26.1	64/69	2,961	5	381	46	MS
438.9	**56**	**17.8**	**8.6**	**15.0**	**7.2**	**283**	**60**	**10.4**	**69**	**14.6**	**12.9**	**5,313**	**16.1**	**75/76**	**5,443**	**45 (+3)**	**288**	**72**	**W.S.C.**
53.1/27	44/34	16.1	10.1	16.4	7.1	6	54	13.7	39	17.2	0.5	4,443	18.5	69/73	3,621	4	356	47	AR
48.5/31	94/22	18.8	8.9	17.3	0.9	26	71	9.4	63	28.6	2.2	4,790	19.3	73/76	5,359	8	342	33	LA
69.9/18	44/35	16.1	9.8	14.3	6.9	12	52	12.5	56	6.7	1.4	5,245	13.8	82/83	4,703	6	325	78	OK
267.3/2	54/30	18.2	8.0	14.3	9.3	240	59	9.7	80	11.6	20.8	5,633	15.2	74/76	5,925	27 (+3)	253	82	TX
1,784.0	**25**	**17.0**	**7.7**	**12.1**	**9.5**	**1,083**	**34**	**10.0**	**79**	**5.3**	**12.4**	**6,238**	**10.4**	**81/82**	**7,039**	**85 (+9)**	**376**	**29**	**W**
863.9	**13**	**19.5**	**7.2**	**12.2**	**16.6**	**105**	**33**	**9.5**	**61**	**2.3**	**12.1**	**5,600**	**11.6**	**81/82**	**6,484**	**24 (+5)**	**377**	**46**	**MTN.**
147.1/4	5/48	17.4	8.3	11.6	5.4	3	47	10.6	24	0.4	0.8	5,288	11.5	83/84	4,461	2	506	67	MT
83.6/13	11/43	22.0	7.4	11.7	14.0	5	37	10.0	17	z	3.3	5,072	10.3	82/81	4,241	2	383	28	ID
97.9/9	5/49	20.4	7.3	13.0	24.2	2	34	8.1	0	0.8	4.3	6,454	8.7	85/85	4,824	1	557	54	WY
104.2/8	28/38	16.3	6.8	11.2	15.8	24	31	8.6	81	3.5	11.0	6,118	9.1	82/84	7,051	6 (+1)	309	54	CO
121.7/5	11/44	19.7	7.0	14.1	9.3	13	44	8.8	34	1.7	36.4	4,837	19.3	75/75	5,789	3 (+1)	502	62	NM
113.9/6	24/40	18.2	8.1	13.1	26.1	37	21	11.8	75	2.6	15.3	5,545	13.8	79/80	7,857	5 (+1)	324	53	AZ
84.9/11	18/42	29.5	6.0	11.4	7.6	11	53	7.7	79	0.7	3.4	5,135	8.5	85/86	5,492	3 (+1)	332	20	UT
110.5/7	7/47	16.5	7.6	12.5	33.8	11	13	8.6	81	6.3	5.8	6,533	8.8	81/82	8,832	2 (+1)	408	15	NV
920.1	**36**	**16.1**	**7.8**	**12.0**	**7.3**	**977**	**34**	**10.2**	**86**	**6.3**	**12.5**	**6,459**	**10.0**	**81/82**	**7,233**	**61 (+4)**	**377**	**13**	**PAC.**

Area/Rank	Pop. Density/Rank	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Net Migration	Immigrants	% Entire Life	% 65+	% Metro	% Black	% Spanish Origin	p.c. Income	Below Poverty	H.S. Graduates	Crime Rate	House Seats	Federal Aid	Farmland	State
68.2/20	62/28	15.5	8.0	12.5	8.6	47	37	10.6	71	1.9	2.1	6,394	8.5	82/84	6,530	8 (+1)	347	40	WA
97.0/10	27/39	15.9	8.5	12.9	14.6	20	32	11.6	59	1.3	1.7	6,018	8.9	85/83	6,373	5 (+1)	440	30	OR
158.7/3	151/14	16.0	7.9	11.8	6.2	838	33	10.2	92	7.8	15.9	6,487	10.4	80/81	7,469	45 (+2)	359	33	CA
589.8/1	1/50	21.6	4.1	14.4	15.6	4	21	2.6	45	4.3	1.4	9,170	6.7	81/84	6,204	1	1,012	z	AK
6.5/47	150/15	18.6	5.1	11.1	4.6	69	55	7.7	80	0.7	3.2	6,005	7.9	90/86	7,248	2	460	48	HI

Footnotes

[1]Official counts of the resident population (excluding armed forces overseas) given in U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, news release dated December 31, 1980.

[2]Resident population from 1970 Census. Data include officially recognized adjustments through October 1979 and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 876, "Annual Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1970 to 1979."

[3]These projections for 1990 were made by applying the average annual growth rate during the 1970s (positive or negative) implied by the 1970 and 1980 Census counts to the 1980 Census count for each state. They should be taken as illustrative only since growth rates are unlikely to remain unchanged during the 1980s.

[4]Total area includes both land and water: for the U.S. as a whole, for example, this includes 3,540,023 sq. miles of land and 78,444 sq. miles of water. (Note: 1 sq. mile = 2.59 sq. kilometers.) Area data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979*, Table 344. Persons per sq. mile, or population density, is derived by dividing the total population by the land area.

[5]Annual births or deaths per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births during the year. Rates are by place of residence. Data are from National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Advance Report)*, *Final Natality Statistics, 1978*, and *Final Mortality Statistics, 1978*.

[6]Data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 876, "Annual Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1970 to 1979."

[7]Number of *legal* immigrants admitted by state of *intended residence*. Data are from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and cover the period July 1, 1970, through September 30, 1978 (Fiscal Year 1970 through FY 1978).

[8]Data are from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education conducted in each state April to July 1976 and published in U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976." The poverty definition is based on the "economy food budget" necessary to sustain farm or nonfarm families of different sizes, as determined by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. In 1975 (to which the income data of this survey refer), the poverty cutoff was set, for example, at $5,500 for a nonfarm family of four persons.

[9]Data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 875, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1971 to 1979."

[10]Persons living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). An SMSA is composed of a city of 50,000 or more population, together with its county of location and continguous counties which are socially and economically integrated with that county. Data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 873, "Estimates of the Population of Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1977 and 1978."

[11]Data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 882-886, "1977 Per Capita Money Income Estimates for States, Counties, Incorporated Places, and Selected Minor Civil Divisions" (various issues for each Region).

[12]Serious crimes or "Crime Index Offenses" are defined as murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (beginning in mid-1979). Data are from U.S. Dept. of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, "Crime in the United States, 1979."

[13]Data cover public assistance and Medicaid programs, general revenue sharing, transportation, elementary and secondary education, waste and treatment facilities construction, public housing, block grants, and ETA-CETA programs and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979*, Table 482.

[14]Preliminary data from the 1978 Census of Agriculture; personal communication with the Agriculture Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

January 1981

Copyright © Population Reference Bureau, Inc.